

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.  
BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY

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SUNDAY.....OCTOBER 18, 1896.

THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COMBINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SERVICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THE UNITED PRESS.

## TO PREPARE A BALLOT.

Scratch out the names of all the candidates for President and Vice-President, except those of Bryan and Sewall.

Do not, under any circumstances, scratch the name of any elector on the ticket, but leave them all of every party untouched. THIS IS IMPORTANT.

In voting for member of Congress you scratch out the names of those for whom you do not wish to vote, leaving only the name of the candidate for whom you desire your ballot to be cast.

No name is legally scratched unless the mark extends at least three-fourths of the way through it—Extract from circular issued by Chairman Elyson.

## INFORMATION THAT YOU NEED.

The Virginia Legislature, at its last session, amended our election law in an important particular. The both system and official ballots remain, but to simplify the marking of the ballot, the names of the presidential electors are grouped under the names of the candidates they represent, and we vote for them by indicating our presidential and vice-presidential preferences. Thus, to vote for Bryan and Sewall you have only to scratch the names of all other presidential and vice-presidential candidates. See illustration on page 1.

The names of electors must not be touched. Leave them alone. Don't scratch any elector's name. Let it remain as printed; but scratch—i. e., mark through, with pen or pencil—the names of all candidates for President and Vice-President, except those of William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall.

The ballot we print is, of course, not a fac-simile of the official ballot; nor can we say that the several tickets will be printed on the official ballot in the order that we present them. Nevertheless, the information that we to-day publish will, if properly utilized, enable any intelligent man to prepare his ballot correctly. Turn to page 1 and study the tickets carefully.

## THE NEGROFOLK SCHEME.

We find the Richmond Times winning mightily under the Dispatch's plain presentation of the fact that the boss Bolters are holding conferences with the Republican leaders to discuss plans to negrofy Virginia, and that our State is now menaced with all the dangers of a coalition, of which the blacks will form the greater part.

That Brady, Waddill, Allan & Co. are working in concert with the boss Bolters it would be useless for any one to attempt to deny. That they are doing it with the hope of carrying Virginia for McKinley is too absurd to credit. Then, the only supposable object of their present work must be to smash the Democratic organization in this State, so as to make way for a coalition victory next year, when a Governor, Legislature, and United States senator are to be elected; when, in short, they hope to throw the negro vote so that the Democratic party will be crushed and put out of power in the Old Dominion for many years to come.

This is what we should call negrofying Virginia. When the political power in this State is put into the hands of a party five sixths of whose members are negroes, then will our State be negrofied; then will the authority of the blacks be displayed in electing our officers and making our laws. And in this scheme the Republicans appear to have the support, encouragement, and, to a large extent, the guidance of the boss Bolters.

First, we have seen the Bolters striving to divide and weaken the Democratic party. Thus they have repudiated the primary election pledge. If the doctrine that the Bolters hold to be good, then there can be no more Democratic primary elections in Virginia, because no body will be bound by them, and without primary elections how can we consolidate the white vote to meet the united negro vote? And if the whites divide, how long will it be before the opposition negroes Virginia?

Next, we see the Bolters colluding with our ancient enemy, President M. E. Ingalls, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, seems to have been

the chief go-between. His presence at Hanna's headquarters in New York has been frequently noted by the newspapers. On the other hand, when he is here in Richmond he is always surrounded by prominent Bolters. What is more, he is a pronounced McKinley man, and the editor of the Times has spoken to the people from the same platform. Again, men who have taken prominent parts in Democratic Bolter's meetings here are well known to purpose voting for McKinley. Again, we have seen Democratic Bolters very active in causing the registration of negroes in Richmond and Henrico. Do they expect these negroes to vote for Palmer, or for Lamb? No; they could not say that they do. The Bolters are marshalling the negroes to vote for McKinley and Lewis this year, and, of course, their names will be on the registration-books next year, when the coalitionists put into the field that ticket, which, if successful, will negrofy Virginia.

And what means Mr. Creelman's statement that Hanna & Co. have hopes of buying the election officers in fifteen Virginia counties? What means the sending of professional detectives into certain country neighborhoods; what, indeed, if not to tamper with or intimidate election officers?

The whole plan of campaign in Virginia of Ingalls, Hanna & Co. must convince the merest tyro in politics that all this money, all this coercion, all this cajoling is not intended to serve the purposes of the Republicans for one year only. Next year the boss Bolters—many of them—and the Republicans will be found working in concert to elect a Governor, a Legislature, and a senator. And we may venture to suppose that since President M. E. Ingalls is laboring so hard to crush the Democratic party in Virginia this year, he would not enjoy the spectacle of a Democratic victory in this State in 1897.

Can such a plan of campaign be carried through without the aid of the negroes? No. And will not the negroes expect their reward? Will they not expect negrofying legislation? Don't they want places on school boards, electoral boards, etc., and would it not be the basest sort of ingratitude to deprive them of the fruits of a victory to which they had contributed a five-sixths share?

Already we see the negro preachers of Richmond lining up the men of their race for the contest of November 3d. Would they take that trouble to enter a hopeless contest such as this is? Of course, not. They could tell the Times that the muster this year is but preliminary to the serious contest of next year, when it may be in their power to put upon our legislation the negrofying stamp.

If the Times has never forecasted the result of all the registering and drilling of negroes now going on under the patronage of the boss Bolters, it would better do so at once, and retrace its steps, and then open fire, as of yore, upon "the negroes and their mean white allies."

The Times would have the public believe that it is in favor of Palmer; but if this be true, why is it mustering men for McKinley? The Times has proclaimed that as between its old Confederate comrade, John Lamb, and L. L. Lewis, who was not a Confederate, it is neutral. But is it not a gross violation of the laws of neutrality for a neutral to enter troops for either contestant? To be sure it is; yet we find the Times deeply interested in registering negroes, well knowing that nearly all of them will vote against the gallant old bullet-marked Confederate who is our nominee.

When it comes to this, that the Times can raise its hand to hurt a man with a record such as John Lamb's, we shudder to think of what it may be found doing in the political contest of 1897.

## HE STOOD BY THEM.

We have received a letter from a locomotive engineer on the Southern railroad, in which he indignantly repudiates the position taken by Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who has come out for McKinley. He says truly that the long standing need of railroad men is arbitration, and that the Democratic platform is the only one that promises them that. Mr. Bryan personally, we think, is a platformer in himself for railroad men. When he was in Congress in 1893 a bill was before it to require roads engaged in interstate commerce to use automatic car-couplers and other appliances for the safety of their employees. It was fought by the railroads, and there were a score of well-paid railroad attorneys there to oppose it. The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Bryan on February 21st in behalf of the bill:

"I am one who is willing to stay here till this session ends, and I think this bill should be passed. I believe it is dictated by humanity, and I am not willing, if I can prevent it, that these men shall be killed and maimed just because some of the railroads insist that they cannot afford to put these couplers on their cars. The only objection that I have heard made, the only real one in that letter of Mr. Haines found on our desks this morning, is that it would cost \$75 a car, or \$750,000. Some 22,000 persons have been injured. Those of us who have associated with these men know that there is scarcely one of them employed for any length of time in railroad work who does not have a hand or a finger off, or foot off, or is not maimed in some way, and we have had produced here proof of the startling number killed. Now I ask, Mr. Speaker, does it not appeal to us, who are members of the only body which can give this relief, because the States are powerless—does it not appeal to us, and to our humanity, to pass such laws as will give protection to the lives and limbs of these people?"

Is it not true that a man holding those views is a platform within himself for all railroad men?

Read McKinley's speech to ex-Confederate visitors on our first page. It is simply splendid—Harrisburg Republican.

And, after you have read it, read this from the New York Journal of yesterday, and see how "simply splendid" are the McKinley methods for stirring up the hatreds of the war:

One of Mr. Hanna's most indecent attempts to distract the attention of voters in the Western States from the real issues of this campaign is the stumping tour of a party of Union generals on a special train. Among those who are aboard are Generals Dan E. Sickles, O. O. Howard, and Russell A. Alger. Attached to the train is a flat-car loaded with a rapid-fire cannon and a rocket outfit. At every station where the train stops a bugler sounds the various army calls, the general file out on the flat car to the music of a band, the roar of the cannon, and the bursting of rockets in midair, and General Sickles enters into a high-sounding, but altogether unnecessary, appeal to all old soldiers to "stand by the flag" in this political campaign as they did during the war of secession thirty-five years ago. General Sickles does not allude to the silver or any other of the great questions which will be decided by the vote of the people on November 3d. All his efforts are directed to reviving the sectional issues of 1861, now dead and buried.

## MORE THAN FREE COINAGE.

While free coinage is the great issue of this campaign, there are other great questions that will be settled by the election of Mr. Bryan. It is true that the struggle to free our financial policy from foreign domination stands first in the minds and hearts of the people, because it affects every home and fireside in the land, and because its existence has made tramps and wanderers of thousands of men, who once had happy firesides of their own.

But we have other hopes bound up with this. The people of this land are hungry for a government of and by the people, a return in some way to the better days of the republic. No man who has watched the Government of the United States for even the last twenty-five years can resist the conviction that it is going the "wrong way," and that it is getting every day farther and farther from the people. It is falling into strange hands—the hands of great monopolies, trusts, corporations, and interests. They have made the very foundation of the government. Legislatures are elected by them, Congresses are elected by them, senators are chosen by them, and Presidents have become their instruments. It is a fact that no observant man can escape, that no attempt can be made in this day to reform, check, or even touch any of these great interests without its being met not only by the open opposition of the interests themselves, but by a silent, impalpable, but all powerful resistance of creeds within the government itself. In nothing has this been better illustrated than in silver legislation, the anti-trust legislation, and in all movements affecting railroads. The people achieve an apparent victory, but in the end it proves but ashes.

We believe that a very great part of the enthusiasm of the people with regard to Mr. Bryan—as great even as his free-silver views create—is the belief that they are to get in his election a man of the people and with the people—a man who, when elected, will not be far from them; a man who has his heart in the farm and the workshop; a man as unlike Harrison and Cleveland as it is possible for a man to be, for it is undeniable that in the minds of the people these two chief magistrates have in the last eight years taken the government as far from those in whom the theory of the republic says it originates as it was possible to do.

The want of the hour is to have a new man at the head of affairs in Washington, one who will have the courage to throw all the weight of his office on the side of the people, and who will be the plain-spoken enemy of these new and dangerous forces that have gotten control of the government to the oppression of the people; a man who will take his ideas of government with him from his home in Washington, and not wait till he gets there to learn them by sitting at the feet of political managers and trusts and corporations.

It is this hope for a great reform in our government in more matters than finance that creates the intense enthusiasm of the people in this struggle, and their intense belief that they have at last found the man to do it.

## OPENING OF THE IRON GATE.

The crowning event of the Hungarian millennium was the opening of the Iron Gate of the Danube, where engineering skill has at last overcome what were considered almost insurmountable difficulties to navigation of the river by large vessels. The ceremonies incident to the occasion, the bearing of the improvement on the commercial development of South Central Europe, and the details of the engineering work were the subjects of numerous letters and articles at the time, but it is only within the last few days that public attention seems to have been prominently directed to the possible effect the clearing of the gate may have upon the balance of power in Europe, and the extension of Austro-Hungarian influence.

The Iron Gate is at Orsova, just where the Danube, after skirting Servia on the north from Belgrade, turns southward and then eastward again to form a boundary between Roumania and Bulgaria. The former lies to the north and the latter to the south of the river, which debouches into the Black Sea.

For many years Austria-Hungary has not made much mark as a military power, but there is no question as to her success in diplomacy. Whenever her diplomats have come in contact with the diplomats of other European nations, they have quit the game with their full share of the stakes. Not only that, but the dual monarchy has been eminently skilful and successful in managing its internal affairs.

Although Austria-Hungary is a member of the Triple Alliance, it is well known that a side, or independent, understanding already exists between her and Roumania, and it is also an open secret that recently, Servia, which has been under Roumanian influence, has been veering toward Vienna. Furthermore, it is hardly to be doubted that, although Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, owing to his Russophilism, was not invited to participate in the Orsova ceremonies—in which, by the way, the kings of Roumania and Servia were almost as prominent as was the Austro-Hungarian Emperor-King—the masses of Bulgaria are warmly inclined towards Vienna and Budapest.

## STRANGE BEDFELLOWS.

We doubt, if those Virginians who still remain in the dwindling ranks of the bolters, moved to remain rather than by false pride than by any serious political conviction, could have foreseen the queer comrades with whom they would be allied, whether they would ever have tolerated the thought of leaving the Democratic party. The fact that their leaders were in daily conference with the Republican managers and that they were practically part and parcel of the Republican party, must have early convinced you that you were in a strange political land, while the bargaining that has been going on must have long since convinced you that the aid from the Republican headquarters was measured by the amount of goods to be delivered, and that you, the bolters in the ranks, con-

stituted the goods. As a matter of fact, you are being used to fill up regiments in the corps d'Afrique, which are below the required number.

This process brings you in closer sight of your new comrades. You see that whatever you may have thought about leaving your party, they have no idea of leaving theirs. You see their religious leaders—the negro clergy—banding together in Richmond as a body to help McKinley, and you see their secular leaders already at the front.

These be strange political bed-fellows that you are thrown with.

## RICHMOND'S CONGRESSMEN.

Anent the discussion, of which more or less has appeared in the newspapers, as to how often and when this congressional district has been represented in Congress by other than a Richmond man, we have compiled the following roster. It does not run quite back to the foundation of the government, as we had hoped to make it, but it takes in a pretty broad sweep of the past. It may be that upon seeing this publication friends of ours may furnish us with the information that we lack, and correct any errors, and which we have fallen into. Even the collection of what in print appears to be a small amount of data has been attended with no little labor—the information sought being not nearly so accessible as one would suppose. It will be perceived that the Richmond District has had in its service in Congress many illustrious men; also, that its "make up" in the past included counties not now within our bounds:

Here is the list:  
John Clifton, of Richmond, 1796-1799; 1801-1816.  
John Marshall, of Richmond, 1796-1801.  
John Tyler, of Charles City county, 1816-1821.  
Andrew Stevenson, (D.) Henrico, 1827-1831; Speaker, 1833-1834.  
John Robertson, (W.) city, 1834-1839.  
John M. Botts, (W.) Henrico, 1839-1843; re-elected to Thirtieth Congress.  
James A. Seddon, (D.) city, 1843-1847; 1849-1851.  
John S. Caske, (D.) city, 1851-1853.  
Daniel C. De Jarrette, (D.) Caroline, Thirtieth and Thirty-seventh Congresses; withdrew in 1861.  
James Lyons, city; William C. Wickham, Hanover, represented the district in the Confederate Congress.  
Charles H. Porter, (R.) city, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses.  
John Ambler Smith, (L.) city, Forty-third Congress.  
Gilbert C. Walker, (D.) city, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Congresses.  
Joseph E. Johnston, (D.) city, Forty-sixth Congress.  
George D. Wise, (D.) city, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses.  
Edmund Waddill, of Henrico county, contested the seat of George D. Wise in the Fifty-first Congress and was seated.  
Tazewell Elliott, (D.) city, Fifty-fourth Congress.  
W. Whig, D.—Democrat.  
R.—Republican.

At South Mountain, Md., on Friday last, there was dedicated, with military, civil, and social ceremonies, a monument to the army correspondents and artists who served on one or the other side during the war between the States. It is described as "a battlemented feudal gateway of Maryland mountain stone, with one large horse-shoe arch of Pennsylvania brown stone on the ground, and three arches above of blue limestone from the battle-field of Cedar Creek, Va. In the rear are the names of 106 war correspondents, eleven southern correspondents, and thirty artists," and in the list of correspondents appears the name of E. Cuthbert, the present Washington representative of the Dispatch. The monument is fifty feet high and forty wide, and cost \$5,000.

The force bill is out of the question. McKinley has spoken more than once: "Men of the South, the only force now needed in this free government is that of conscience, justice, reason, and intelligence." The South will rally to this sentiment—Harrisburg Republican.

That was all that was needed in 1893, but President Harrison and the Republican House of Representatives thought a force bill better than "conscience, justice, reason, and intelligence," and passed one, if McKinley gets to be President, he will sign one if his party passes it, which it would do if it got power. The real motto of the Republican party is that attributed to Senator Sherman, "Anything is right in law or morals to beat the Democratic party."

It is announced by the New York Herald that President Cleveland will not vote this year. He lives in New York, but has not taken the trouble to go there to register. In other words, the President has quietly bolted the bolters, and he has left them when the fight was the thickest and their need the sorest.

We do not wonder at the President's unconcern, not to say disgust. The ranks of the Bolters are becoming disorganized, and Secretary Morton, of the President's Cabinet, seems anxious to win the distinction of being the Burchard of the campaign.

We respectfully suggest to our Democratic friends in Kentucky that it would be well for them, when Mr. Carlisle comes speaking to them, to ask him if he shares the opinions of his colleague, Morton, as to the southern people. The West Virginians might also, with great propriety, make a like inquiry of the Hon. W. L. Wilson, and the Alabamians might similarly interrogate Secretary Herbert. All we wish is to know, you know.

## IT WAS MISSED.

"My neighbor's cat has disappeared," My wife remarked to me at tea; "Poor Mrs. Brown will be anguished. For unto her 'twas surely heard our list Of things that never will be missed."

Foreknowledge had no portion in My wife's remark. That night at 12, When I in legal tomes did delve, I heard the usual feline din, And, looking out upon the shed, I saw that same old quadruped.

I shied an inkstand at the tramp, A dictionary, paper-weights, A plaster cast, a pair of skates, The code, an old notarial stamp, Some statutes and a base-ball bat, And every blamed thing missed that cat.

## THE BOY AND THE FLOUNDER.

Harry went fishing one day with his Uncle Ben, a gentleman of unusual avoirdupois. An anchorage having been made, as it happened, in the neighborhood of Uncle Ben's favorite bathing spot, Harry

made a cast, and in a very short time pulled up a flounder. He had never seen this sort of fish before, and eyeing it with curiosity for awhile, he suddenly exclaimed: "Say, Uncle Ben! some day when you was in bathing you must have stepped on this fish."

## IN THE CHOIR.

The organist remarked, with look of trouble in his face, "My organ-blower's gone, and I have none to fill his place."

The tenor said, with glance that seemed to promise quick relief, "Here's one, old man," and handed him A linen handkerchief.

## WHY HE FELT BAD.

"Good morning, Jasper! I am very sorry to hear of your domestic trouble." "Why, sorter terrible dat, sah?" "Why, I mean the trouble in your home affairs. I am told that your wife has run away from you; is it a fact?" "Deed, it ar, sah." "Of course you feel very bad about it?" "Yas, sir. De way de matter stan' at de present time, sah, I feels mighty bad."

"At the present time; what do you mean by that?" "I mean, sah, dat she hain' had time yit ter go far 'nough ter make de ol' man feel sho' dat she hain' comin' back."

## PROPERLY DESIGNATED.

Manager: What do you think of that quartette we engaged to give the entertainment this evening?  
Assistant: Why do you ask? Has anything happened?  
Manager: Has it? I should remark. They put in an appearance on time, and not being satisfied with the arrangements, they have disappeared. What do you think of that?  
Assistant: I have no hesitation in pronouncing that a four-gone conclusion.

## THE OVERTAXED OYSTER.

Mrs. Skimper: Well, Mr. Keener, I am anxiously awaiting your opinion of the oyster soup.  
Mr. Keener: Ah, is this oyster soup? I really hadn't as yet identified it.  
Mrs. Skimper: That's strange. The last time I served you with oyster soup you were kind enough to commend it.  
Mr. Keener: No doubt, madam; but that was probably the first time you had used the oyster.

Chirpology in Farming.  
Drollman: Already in my limited experience in cultivating the soil I find that there are many sciences blended in that of farming. To-day, for instance, I had occasion to practice chirpology.  
Sobriety: Indeed? How was that?  
Drollman: Why, I cut the corn on the foot of the hill.

Weeds of thought are sometimes grown from slips of the tongue.  
Dresser with pannelled skirts are now known as jury dresses.

The fisherman's favorite instrument—cast-a-net.

A natural labor-saving machine—the tramp.

Who Loves Money Most, the Poor Man or the Rich Man?

To the Editor of the Dispatch:  
This question is easily answered. The courage of the possessor or defender is always greater than that of the assailant. Possession seems to include right. "It is mine portion of the law." A man defends his home or his country with greater zeal than the invader. This law is universal and needs no further argument or illustration.

Therefore, the rich man is more zealous in this political contest than the poor man. The Bryan men represent poverty and distress; the McKinley men wealth and possession; and like the man assaulted in his own home, will fight with greater desperation. Mr. Moody has called Christian people to prayer. His motives have been questioned. I do not doubt his sincerity. There is abundant patriotism in this country among our best people in all sections. Thousands would gladly die for their country. Never was there as much patriotism in the world as now. It can be proved. I mean true, intelligent, moral heroism. But never, perhaps, was there as much selfishness. This is expressed by the love of money, devotion to "mammon," for reasons given above. If Mr. Moody prays: "Lord, do the right," the millions will say, "Amen," from their hearts. Does he pray "Thy will be done," millions from all-top and valley respond, "So be it." Does he pray, "Lead us not into temptation," "Let the people honestly express their preference in this coming contest," the amen will be equally hearty. Stop the mouths of demagogues and slander, whether from pulpit, pew, or platform. Let the Church in all its branches humble itself, and bring into God's house honest tithes. "Offer unto God thanksgiving, and pay thy vows unto the Most High, and believe him in the day of trouble. I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify Me." This is "solid ground" for all men and women who fear God in this grand and glorious country. W. W. P. Richmond.

Dedicated to the Times.  
Included find some rhymes On the old Richmond Times. That old edition has been sent, And still it keeps coming. Like a fellow that's drumming, And she's trying to make us repent.

We are on to your caper, Gold-humbuggie paper, Look more like—Hon. And for Bryan and Sewall we stand; We don't care a cent If you blow up and bust. We are silver! Yes, all, to a man.

You have fallen from grace; We can see by your face. But believe you'd come back if you were dared. Tho', perhaps, you've been sold To that slave-owner, gold; We are sorry for you, ain't you scared?

Your pictures of Bryan Look more like—Hon. Then our President, who is to be, Such pictures and bickers May tickle the fingers. The disgustingly childish to me.

Your arguments strong To prove us all wrong, Are simply those and no more, Every son-of-a-gun Who is sixteen to Is Anarchist, Farmer, or Poor.

Now, gold is your color; We are told it's yellow. But they say if you don't make a tack Some folks are afraid. When the yellow does fade, That the color that's left will be black.

Our people all think That you waste printers' ink, And would sooner the paper'd come clean; You might send paper collars, Or old paper dollars— Most anything, so it ain't mean.

We know whose your match; It's the Richmond Dispatch, And she's backed by the struggling masses. She takes silver money, And don't act so funny 'Bout McKinley, Farmer, and classes.

The farmers ain't mean, But they say "Paris green." When attacked by the pestilent bug, And they now don't stand, With their Paris-green can, And will give you a dose of the drug. H. C. D.

Edward Atkinson on Value of Money.  
To the Editor of the Dispatch:  
A few days ago the Times published a letter from Mr. Atkinson on the value of money.

It is true, this gentleman is considered an authority on finance, but he must do better than he is in this letter if he wishes to be recognized as an authority. Any one with a little reasoning can see Mr. Atkinson attempted to prove something he could not, hence he contradicts himself several times.

Congress was empowered "To coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin." Now then, if it can regulate the value of foreign coin (and Mr. Atkinson says it can), is not the same power given to regulate United States coin? If Congress had power in 1873 to say "that the gold coin of the United States shall be one dollar gold-piece, which, at the standard weight of 23.3 grains shall be the unit of value," hasn't it the same right (and power) to now say 374 grains pure silver shall be a dollar? Mr. Atkinson says: "In 1874, at the instance of Jackson and Benton, such changes were made as to establish gold as the standard, or unit of value." That is not true, and Mr. Atkinson knew it was not when he wrote it. Mr. Atkinson cannot find on the records of Congress where the unit of value was ever anything but 374 grains of silver for a dollar, nor can he show that this unit of value was ever changed until the act of 1873, in section 14, which says "the unit value of a dollar shall be a gold piece of 23.3 grains standard weight."

In the table Mr. Atkinson gives as having been taken from Review of the World's Commerce, lately published, he tries to show that silver has fallen, while gold has "of course remained at a uniform price." It will be noticed that he only takes four years and begins with 1892. Now will the gentleman (if he wishes to state facts and prove he is right) give us four years prior to 1892 in a table showing the value of these same coins?

No one can prove that America, the greatest nation under the sun, and the United States, the greatest power in the world, the land of liberty and light, was not built upon bimetalism as its money basis. I am sorry so learned a gentleman as Mr. Atkinson, should attempt to mislead the people by so biased a statement. J. E. TAYLOR. October 8th.

## ROANOKE WARMING UP.

## Deep Interest in the Campaign—The Democrats Confident.

ROANOKE, VA., October 17.—(Special.) As the 3d of November draws near, the interest in the political campaign deepens and activity increases in this city and section. Not that any of the friends of Democracy are at all doubtful as to the outcome in this locality, but because all are anxious to give of their mackintosh for Bryan and Otey as possible; hence it is not now a question of carrying the district for these two candidates of Democracy, but to give them a plurality far in excess of all previous records. The Republicans and Bolters, the former especially, have made a gallant fight, considering their strength and influence, but the silver workers have grown here in this county, and momentum in the past nine months that both parties have been fairly engulfed. In fact, practically